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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Organization of Senate Completed

Officers Elected All Republicans.

Large Batch of Local Bills Introduced.

Regulation of the Sale of Liquors in Allegheny County.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis, of Berks, was made Chairman of the Corporations Committee, Mr. Anderson withdrawing.

Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad Bill Passed.

Mr. Anderson called up and had passed the Pittsburgh and Norwood Railroad bill.

Final Organization.

The lobbies were crowded to hear the result of the final organization of the Senate, Republican Senators being unusually reticent as to the action taken. They were understood to have taken action in the event of McClure contesting Gray's seat. The following Republican caucus nominees were elected to the various offices: Assistant Clerks—J. R. McAffee and T. B. Cochran. This arrangement cut out Mr. Carson, of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, who had been the regular caucus nominee until the election in the Fourth District; Transcribers—J. Ross, David Lane, A. K. Warfel, L. W. Thickson, C. K. Sartwell, S. Curwen. Sergeant-at-Arms—James Hall; Assistants—Newell Jones, Joseph Olmsted. Doorkeeper—Captain John K. Swartz; Assistants—E. P. McCall, Wm. Sheargold. Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs. Postmaster—Abram Lutz. Messenger—T. B. Monks. Assistants—W. W. Heep, Wm. Bates. Superintendent of Folding Room—M. L. Sherwood, with six pasters and folders, and one doorkeeper of the rotunda. The Democrats made an effort to have Jacob Myers substituted for librarian, but failed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Edwards, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county, which increases the rates of license and penalties, and vests the rights of liquor sellers in a bond to be approved by the Common Pleas. Referred to the Allegheny delegation; also, authorizing the grading and construction of Wildwood avenue in Plum township, with a remonstrance against the same; also, amending the registry act of the Board of Health to make it more effective in the registry of births and marriages; also, authorizing the County Commissioners of two township supervisors and auditors to purchase improved implements for repairing and making roads; also, authorizing the surrender of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg plank road to Pittsburgh city; also, supplement for the People's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, giving their Baltimtore privileges.

By Mr. Hamilton, authorizing Temperanceville borough to vacate a portion of Chestnut street.

By Mr. Miller, supplement to the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain boroughs and townships of Allegheny, passed May 13th, 1871, amending said act so as to cover North Versailles township; also divorcing Atlee and Emily Calhoun.

By Mr. Taylor, incorporating the Union Passenger Railway of Allegheny.

By Mr. Sample, establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Shousetown.

By Mr. Buckhalter, for the better protection of wages of mechanics, miners and laborers; which gives employees of companies, &c., preferred lien for not more than two dollars for wages due at the insolvency of employers.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., February 2, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Massillon and Cleveland Railroad Company was held at Massillon to-day, and an election had for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following named persons: G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messler and W. M. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Kent Jarvis and John G. Warwick, Massillon; and D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland. The Board subsequently organized by the election of Thomas D. Messler as President and F. M. Hutchinson as Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1872.

BANKERS ON THE STAND.

Several bankers, including Belmont, were examined to-day by the grand jury relative to the Ring frauds.

DYING.

Mr. Tooker, assaulted by highwaymen in Sackett street, Brooklyn, two nights ago, is dying.

A YOUNG LADY ASSAULTED IN A CAR.

A young lady was assaulted yesterday noon by a robber in a Flatbush car, near Prospect Park, he presenting a revolver and bowie knife, threatening to kill her unless she gave him her purse. She jumped from the car, when the driver and conductor, evidently in league with the robber, drove furiously away.

AN INJUNCTION VOID.

Judge Barnard to-day decided that Judge Barnard, being a corporate member of the Tammany Society, had no jurisdiction, and his injunction against said society was void.

ALL KINDS.

R. L. Kennedy, A. S. Barnes and S. Sheldon were elected managers of the American Bible Society.

Revenue officers raided on several illicit distilleries in the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, this afternoon, destroying several thousand dollars' worth of whisky, mash, machinery, &c. The officials were aided by the police.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty have been refused a written statement of the court records by Judge Walsh, but the latter invited them to spend a few weeks with him, to see the workings of the court for themselves.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury has found indictments against Harry Genet, Tom Fields, A. J. Miller and other ringites for frauds on the city.

The total net receipts of cotton ports since September 1st, 1871, are 1,931,007 bales.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The following are the names of the passengers killed by the accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad: Julius Smith, Mrs. Pretorious, wife of Professor Pretorious, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Miss Miller, and William Sills, wife and daughter, of Reading, Pa. The following is the list of the wounded: Hon. E. L. Dana, Sheriff Whitaker, Miss Troxell, Miss Spayd, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; George Braden and a man named Wolf, of White Haven; John Cox, of Bethlehem; Conductor Siegfried, and a brakeman, name unknown. Miss Troxell, Wolf, Cox and the conductor are considered seriously injured.

Mr. J. D. Clark, a prominent banker and a member of the firm of Stearing, Clark & Co., well known manufacturers of saw mill machinery, &c., died at his residence in Erie, Pa., yesterday morning.

James Thompson was arrested in St. Louis on Thursday for swindling Farley, Smith & Co., bankers, of Montgomery, out of $3,250, which he obtained on a forged draft. Nearly all the money was found on him.

Hon. John Farquaher has been appointed Secretary of State of Indiana, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. N. B. Eddy.

The first general meeting of the Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac will be held in Providence, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, March 7th.

H. C. Comegys, who was arrested with others in Baltimore, charged with raising checks, was not the agent of the National Life Insurance Company at the time of his arrest, but was formerly a short time ago.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

The Presbytery of Chicago announce that they have $81,436 32 of donations for the relief of sufferers by the great fire. This fund will be mainly devoted to the re-building of burned churches.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society reports that its resources will meet the wants of the present winter and make temporary provision for charitable institutions whose support was cut off by the fire. Societies and committees elsewhere are requested to send a full list of donations, should they still remain unacknowledged, in order that they may be embraced in a final statement.

The Grand Duke and party reached Memphis yesterday. The reception took place at the Peabody House at nine in the evening, and was followed by a ball. The Duke's movements thence are uncertain. Should the weather continue moderate, the party will doubtless wait for the Republic, now ice-bound at Columbus.

There is a vagrant dog in Kentucky which has been hung eight times and is not dead yet. He clings to life with such dogged tenacity that the more he is hung the more he hangs around.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Thiers Declares the Republic a Failure.

LONDON, February 2.—In a secret conversation with General Billott, Thiers is reported to have said: "I am sincerely in favor of a moderate republic, and have long thought it possible, but I now see that I was mistaken, and that a republic cannot exist, even with my aid. I am compelled to seek happiness in a country elsewhere."

Assassination of Jews.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—In an attack made on the Jews in Ismaila, on the Rumanian frontier, several were killed and many wounded. Men women and children fled to save their lives. The fugitives were kindly received by the officers of the Porte.

Repudiation of the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, February 2.—The New York papers teem with hostile comments and false reports in the case of the United States, which has been published in reference to the Alabama claim. The statement of the English case has not been published. The *Advertiser* asserts that Chief Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators, will withdraw, and that the Government will repudiate the Treaty of Washington, and a correspondent advocates this course and suggests the repudiation of the treaty of Ghent by the United States as a precedent. The *Daily News* believes that the claims of the United States for indirect damages has been declared out of the question, and that this opinion is backed by the sentiment of the country. It is not known that any action has been taken by the Government on the subject.

Emigration of Skilled Workmen.

LONDON, February 2.—The number of emigrants who sailed from Liverpool in the month of January exceed that for December by 1,150. The burning of Chicago seems to have stimulated the emigration of carpenters and masons.

Slaughter of Insurgents in the Phillippine Islands.

MADRID, February 2.—Dispatches have been received from the Governor General of the Phillippine Islands, announcing a serious attempt at revolt. A company of two hundred native soldiers belonging to the artillery service rebelled and took possession of a fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops, and all the insurgents killed.

All About a New Play.

PARIS, February 2.—A new play by Victorien Sardou, entitled "Ragabas," has just been brought out at the Vaudeville. It contains some expressions in favor of imperialism and on Bonapartists, which have caused stormy scenes of excitement at the theater. The agitation extends outside, and last night after the performance crowds passed through the boulevards shouting, some "Down with Bonaparte," and others "Vive L'Empereur." At one time a disturbance was threatened, but the crowds finally dispersed without coming to blows. To prevent a recurrence of this dangerous agitation, Thiers has ordered General L'Admirault to suspend the performance of the play, and if necessary temporarily close the theater.

The Assembly to-day, by an overwhelming majority, passed the bill authorizing the government to lease the Northern Railroad line of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and those countries.

Mr. Thiers announced in motion that the Assembly and government return to Paris was debated. Vautelin, the newly-elected deputy for Paris, spoke eloquently in support of the motion. He was frequently interrupted. There was much confusion, and in the midst of the great uproar the motion was rejected by a vote of 527 to 318.

Minister Casimier Perier threatens to resign.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 2.—The railway laborers at Arles have struck work and threaten to stop the trains. Troops have been sent thither to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 2.—The steamship Java, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ money; 93⅜ account. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 92¾; do '65, 92½; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 91.

PARIS, February 2.—Rentes 56f 20c. The increase of specie in the Bank of France is 2,300,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¾d. Red winter wheat 10s 8d@10s 10d. Flour 26s@28s. Corn 30s.

ANTWERP, February 2.—Petroleum 46⅝ francs.

DELVING FOR FRAUDS.

New York Custom House Investigation —Leet Offered $50,000 a Year for the General Order Business—How It is Made to Pay—Pilfering a Common Affair.

NEW YORK, February 2.—At the Custom House investigation to-day, Edward C. Johnson, who was formerly in the general order business, testified that the other day he offered Leet sixty thousand dollars a year for the business. Formerly the price of storage was regulated by the Chamber of Commerce. The witness thought the recipients of this general order monopoly were obliged to make it up by charges on merchants for what the privilege of having the business costs. Leet and Stocking can make money by charging five dollars for a load of twenty-five packages, and they charge the merchants twenty-five dollars. There is an immense profit on storage, because a month's storage is paid upon goods which remain only a few days. Their places are then taken up by others, on which another month's storage is paid, and so on, until a loft in a general order store makes for the owner five and six months' storage in one. I never heard of so much pilfering in the general order department of cartage, &c., as there has been since Leet & Stocking have had the monopoly of this businesss. All control of charges is vested in the Collector of the Port. He has a right to shut every custom-house and general order store if he feels so disposed. I suggested to Murphy that he should correct the terrible abuses growing out of the present general order system, representing to him the damage they were doing to the Republican party. I told him that merchants were complaining on every hand, and that he must do something to alleviate their burdens. Murphy replied, notwithstanding his well-known control over Congress in general, that he had not the power and could not interfere with this part of the general order business. I know there are 25 or 30 in Federal offices now who only recommendation to their posts is their ability to manipulate the rascals who control primary elections. The greater the scoundrel, in my opinion, the better his chances of a good appointment. I have heard men say they have been discharged because they refused to pay the political assessment demanded of them. James H. Young, Inspector of Customs since 1869, was examined. He said there are sixteen European steamers a week. On the Cunard dock there are nations of six eighty bottles of English ale and porter, with a decanter of liquor, sent to the Inspector's office at eleven o'clock every day. This brings a crowd of good-for-nothing fellows to the docks, which is very hurtful. There is a very easy way of doing the business of smuggling. The gentleman going to Europe takes the measure of several lady friends for wardrobes. On his return with them, the ladies for whom he had made purchases come down to the pier when the steamer arrives. The gentleman then declares that ten or twelve trunks he is landing contain the wearing apparels of these ladies, whom he represents as passengers. Another trouble is that on the arrival of a steamer persons having tickets are permitted to go down on the pier. This may bring a number of improper persons near the steamer and facilitate smuggling. Mr. Terwilliger, when he took upon himself the right to come down to the docks and grant permits to individuals to come on the pier when a vessel arrived, ruled that tickets of admission to the pier gave the persons the privilege of going on board the steamer when her gang plank was let out, thereby affording smugglers a splendid opportunity to smuggle. Abuses so observed abuses and frauds of the most flagrant character among Custom House officers, which I reported to my superiors, but with poor results. I remember an instance when a number of ladies came ashore at Quarantine in a custom-house boat, and afterwards exhibited a large quantity of diamonds and jewelry which they said had been passed by the Custom House officers on board the steamer at Quarantine. Witness told of an incident which occurred on a Cunarder among the

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

IN this market iron of all sizes has advanced two-tenths per pound; nails twenty-five cents per keg; pig iron (bituminous coal smelted from Lake Superior ore), one dollar per ton. Our report herewith published in the proper department contains valuable information.

THE ARTICLE in this paper on Agriculture in Montana contains a large amount of perfectly reliable information not hitherto published. The writer speaks from personal observation and with scientific and practical knowledge. To his testimony concerning the country referred to, we attach as much credit as anything that has been printed. We hope to hear often from him touching the Northern Pacific routes with which he is familiar.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, which supported Col. MCCLURE with courage and ability, during the late contest in the Fourth Senatorial District, sums up the matter in the following epigrammatic way:

"Col. McClure had it sure,
In spite of the pugilistics,
But Mr. Gray in another way
Had managed it by statistics."

This is not the loftiest kind of verse, certainly, but there is a species of composition of which it is sometimes remarked that it contains the truth, than poetry." It is possible the above may belong to this sort of literature.

COL. MCCLURE, in conjunction with the Municipal Reform Associations, is preparing to prosecute the "rounders," officials and others who abetted in the frauds whereby he claims that GRAY holds his certificate as Senator from the Fourth district. When he accepted the call to stand as the independent candidate, Col. MCCLURE promised to make the canvass lively, and he did. If he throws half the vigor and ability into the prosecution of those against whom he brings the charge of fraud, several "free and independent citizens" will have homes at the public expense. It is to be observed that no Philadelphia paper denies Col. MCCLURE'S charge of fraud in voting and counting, and it is said that the victors are by means jubilant.

THE Alexis ball in Louisville was a grand affair. Over 500 persons, of whom 400 were ladies, were present. The lady who won his admiration and compliment of "the handsomest American he had seen" was Miss Mollie Morton, daughter of Dr. Morton, of Little Rock, Arkansas. A Louisville paper says: "The bar down stairs saw such a patronage as it will ever see again, unless another "noble lord of high degree" puts up at the big tavern. The mixers of drinks were worn and weary, but the thirsty ones flagged not in their visits till daybreak. The Duke, we are creditably informed, retired to his room several times during the evening, and wet his royal lips with the contents of an artistic bottle of cocktails."

DURING last month the public debt was further reduced $5,635,311, decreasing the total remaining indebtedness, principal and interest, to $2,354,416,900. These figures tell their own story without any comment, and show that notwithstanding the occasional mistakes of the Administration, and lapses of some of the public officials, yet as a general rule economy and integrity pervade nearly every department of the Government. With over fifty thousand persons in the public service it would be extraordinary if there were not, and then an instance of corruption and dishonesty. It has been so with every Administration since the organization of the Government, and will in all probability so continue in the future as long as human nature remains what it is.

AND now Senator CHANDLER opposes amnesty. There would be nothing in this to particularly notice, but for the fact that amnesty, so far as the President can make it, is an administration measure, he having strongly recommended it in his last message. CHANDLER is one of the crucifiers of others who venture to differ from General GRANT, instant death, politically, being the punishment which, in his estimation, is deserved by all who venture to suggest that the Presidency is, and should be, an open question. When MORTON, CHANDLER, CARPENTER, CONKLING and half a dozen more who have been claiming to be, in a peculiar manner, the exponents of the administration, array themselves in hostility to it with reference to some of the most cherished objects of General GRANT, it seems to be about time they ceased to lash others who speak their honest convictions.

WHILE it is not questioned that the great majority of the savings banks of the country are perfectly sound and reliable, yet the abuses of which the late failure of several of these institutions in New York have shown the presence, is one that is capable, has been, and will be, to have been expected—given rise to considerable discussion throughout the country concerning the desirability of the establishment of government Savings Banks in connection with the Post-office, as in Great Britain. It is argued that the majority of those persons who have occasion to make use of savings banks, have no means of discriminating between the honest and the dishonest, and that, therefore, the safe protection of the savings of the working classes calls for the adoption of the plan. At all events the knowledge which we possess in this country of its workings in England show it to have succeeded admirably. At least it cannot be called an untried experiment, and it is probable that hardly any better or more practical service could be rendered by Congress to the great masses of our population than in bringing about the establishment of the system.

THE medical diplomas issued for a consideration by certain so-called medical colleges of this State, to foreigners and persons not qualified, do not appear to be thought very highly of in England, where a druggist was recently fined a hundred dollars by a magistrate for falsely assuming the title of M. D., although he had one of these diplomas in his pocket. The charge against him was that he had sent out bills for professional attendance with the letters M. D. attached to his name, and had the same title printed underneath his name on a lamp in front of his door. For the defense it was shown that he had received a diploma of "The Medical University of Pennsylvania," and it was contended by his counsel that even if the college had no power to grant the diploma, yet if the defendant believed it had the charge must fall to the ground. The magistrate took a different view of the matter, however, and fined him in the sum of twenty pounds and costs. It is to be hoped the State Senate Committee appointed last week for the purpose of examining into the facts connected with the alleged traffic in these diplomas, will sift the subject to the bottom, and that if necessary the Legislature will revoke the charters of such institutions as are proved to thus bringing the good name of the Commonwealth into contempt and disrepute.

THE various State Legislatures now in session, our own among them, will now, of course, proceed without delay to redistrict their respective States in accordance with the provisions of the new Congressional apportionment bill. The following table shows the present representation of the States, and that to which the new bill entitles them:

	Present Rep.	Future Rep.		Present Rep.	Future Rep.
Maine	5	5	Kentucky	10	10
New Hampshire	3	2	Tennessee	8	9
Vermont	3	2	Arkansas	3	4
Massachusetts	11	11	Florida	1	1
Rhode Island	2	2	Texas	4	6
Connecticut	4	4	Ohio	20	20
New York	31	32	Indiana	11	15
New Jersey	5	7	Illinois	14	19
Pennsylvania	24	26	Missouri	9	13
Delaware	1	1	Michigan	6	9
Maryland	5	6	Iowa	6	9
Virginia	8	9	Wisconsin	6	8
West Virginia	3	3	California	3	4
North Carolina	7	8	Minnesota	2	3
South Carolina	4	5	Oregon	1	1
Georgia	7	7	Kansas	1	3
Alabama	6	7	Nebraska	1	1
Mississippi	5	6	Nevada	1	1
Louisiana	6	6			

No change will be required in the States of Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Delaware or Florida, each of which has but one member. New Hampshire and Vermont each lose one representative. Our own State gains two. In the redistricting of the State it is to be hoped there will be no gerrymandering whatever. The law requires that the division shall be made solely with regard to a fair representation of the voters, without reference to party majorities; and the Ohio Legislature, which ought not to be alone in the matter, has resolved to make the apportionment in the full spirit of the requirement. Some reference will, of course, have to be made to the question of natural and territorial lines, but the principle of the law should, nevertheless, govern the action of every State which it affects.

AN important convention, composed of all the narrow-gauge railroad companies of the United States, is to be held in St. Louis next June, for the purpose of discussing the question whether railroads of this description will answer the purposes of roads of wider gauge, and generally of ascertaining their cost, the expense of operating them and keeping them in repair, the relation of their freight capacity to the demands of the country, their safety and accommodation as respects passenger traffic, and what general system ought to be adopted in their construction and management. The convention, it is said, will be attended by the most eminent civil engineers and railroad builders of the country, and may perhaps result in a new departure in its railway history. Apropos of which subject, a curious letter of Chancellor LIVINGSTON, of New York, written in 1811, in reply to the suggestions of a friend about railroads, has recently been brought to light, in which, after stating that he has given the subject "mature reflection," he says:

"They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be, at least, four feet above the surface, and three above, and must be clamped with iron, and even then they would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them from running upon each other, for there would be many running upon the road at once, would be very difficult. In cases of accidental stops, and necessary steps to take wood and water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome."

The distinguished statesman, who at the date of the letter was associated with his brother-in-law, ROBERT FULTON, in the application of steam to vessels, enumerates a variety of other grave objections, and thinks, upon the whole, that even if their construction should prove practicable they would be far less convenient than canals. The improvements which have been brought about since that time are wonderful, but perhaps not less so than those which will be accomplished in the same direction within the next sixty years.

Old and New.

Remembering that in the case of a man like Washington, who was born in the month of February, every word and anecdote respecting him is of interest, the publishers of *Old and New* have named the February number of their sterling magazine a "Washington" number, and have pretty well filled it with an enticing variety of hitherto unpublished stories, letters, documents and other matter concerning the Father of his country, which cannot fail to attract general attention and interest. He seems to have known a good deal more about farming than Horace Greeley, and we learn from his own lips that the fight at Braddock's Field was not, as is generally supposed, an ambush, but that it began with a fair, square, open, stand-up battle. But to our thinking the most notable article in the number is "Selfhood and Sacrifice," by Dr. Dewey. This thoughtful and valuable essay ought to be read by every young man and woman in the country. Then there are a number of chapters of George MCDONALD'S new novel, "The Vicar's Daughter," a discussion of the somewhat overdone woman question, and a variety of other fresh and readable matter, in prose and poetry, which altogether make up one of the most attractive numbers of this excellent magazine which we have yet seen. George A. Coolidge 143 Washington street, Boston. $4 00 per year.

SOME of the sessions of the Illinois lawgivers have been a good deal more widely known for buncombe than for sober, practical work. The present Legislature, however, has to a considerable extent redeemed the reputation of that body in this regard; several of the laws which it has within a recent period passed being marked by unusual comprehension of the needs of society and practical regard for its welfare. Latest among these common sense measures is a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, which makes it unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in any of their departments who has not graduated at some medical college, or who cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some State, county, city or district medical society, composed of not less than six members, and who cannot produce a certificate of good character from some county of record in the United States. The same bill provides that all prescriptions shall be written in the English language; prescribes the qualifications for persons who shall be allowed to dispense medicines; and requires all proprietors of patent medicines, before exposing them for sale, to file in the office of the County Clerk a sworn statement of the ingredients of which they are composed. Considering the immense amount of mischief which almost every day arises from the ignorance and pretensions of irregular or careless practitioners, the bill is of great importance, and some of its provisions might with considerable public profit and advantage be copied for adoption in not a few of the older and more Eastern States.

A BILL to amend the existing law in relation to libel and slander has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature, providing that in actions hereafter had under the law the defendant may in his answer allege both the truth of the matter charged as defamatory, and any mitigating circumstances admissible in evidence, to reduce the amount of damages; and whether he prove the justification or not, he may give in evidence the mitigating circumstances. The bill also permits the defendant to give proof of his reputation, and provides that if it is able to prove malice in fact, he can recover nothing but the actual damage which he has specially alleged in his petition and proved. In every action for an alleged libel published in any newspaper or other periodical, the defendant may also plead in mitigation a published withdrawal or correction of it, proof of which shall estop the plaintiff from recovering anything beyond the actual damages specifically alleged in his petition, and which shall be proved to have been occasioned him, notwithstanding the withdrawal or correction of the libel. There is said to be a strong probability that the bill, which is generally looked upon as a fair and sensible measure, will pass at an early date.

NEXT to the satisfaction which a man feels in knowing that he is on the right political track himself is the pleasure of being able to refer to a political opponent approvingly. That there are some men in the Democratic ranks who are animated by something better than mere unthinking partisanship, is shown by the emphatic testimony the other day borne by Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, to the value of the President's Indian policy, and the encouraging results which have thus far been produced since he put it into operation. Mr. Beck gave it as his opinion that if the President were sustained in it, and enabled to carry it out according to the dictates of his own reason and judgment, we should have an improvement in the management of the Indian "far exceeding anything we have ever had in this country on that subject from any Administration." If other leading members of the party to which Mr. Beck belongs would only imitate his honesty with respect to other reforms instituted by the President, and sustain him in carrying them out, we should witness a corresponding improvement in a good many other matters beside the Indian question. Why can they not do it? Is it so very difficult to be fair and just?

WE have received from the Secretary the annual catalogue of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This Institute, which shares the benefit of the Act of Congress of 1862, giving public lands to the States in aid of instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, has perhaps, during the seven years of its existence, done more to promote the advancement, development and practical application of the sciences in connection with mining, agriculture and manufacture, than any similar institution in the country. A notable feature of the Institute consists in the excursions which its students and faculty annually make for the inspection and study of machines, processes of manufacture, buildings, works of engineering, geological sections, quarries and mines. Last year we mentioned the excursion of a number of its students, under the care of suitable professors, to the iron deposits of Missouri, and the mines and metallurgical works in Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, and other Western States and Territories. It is an excellent Institute in which to obtain a thoroughly practical literary and scientific training.

THE equality of privileges granted in this country to all religious denominations is well illustrated at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio. In the chapel, near the post chaplain's office, is a place provided for the altar furniture of the Roman Catholic Church, which is brought to the front whenever the clergy go out from Dayton to celebrate mass. This is the only place in the country where such harmony exists. Preparations for Hebrew worship were started, but as the two Jews could not be gathered together at one time among the veterans, the service was reluctantly dispensed with. The Shakers and Spiritualists have also held meetings in the same building.

THE Boston *Traveller*, of Wednesday, says: "The boot and shoe manufacturers are very busy, and promise to be so for weeks to come. We hope their profits will be larger than the small margin between prices and cost allowed last season. The leather dealers are selling at very small profits, and on longer credits than a healthy business should permit. They are forced to do this by the brokers, who are looked upon as guerillas by the regular dealers.

AN applicant for a clerkship was examined in one of the Executive Departments, at Washington, on Wednesday, whose papers were headed by a United States Senator and signed by a long list of members of Congress and local politicians, who was unable to correctly spell the name of his native county or state. He is said to be a bitter opponent of civil service reform.

The "Battle of Dorking" business is getting to be a bore. A French version has lately appeared, in which Prussia is annihilated and Berlin entered by the victorious French and Russians.

AGRICULTURE IN MONTANA

Facts Concerning Irrigation, Development, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The area of Montana Territory is about equal to three States of the size of either New York or Pennsylvania. Of this era Governor Potts estimates that at least a third, or 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres, are tillable. From observation in the Territory last summer, and from reliable information, the writer, while not doubting the truth of the Governor's statements as to the unsurpassed fertility of the soil for all varieties of the cereals, he is inclined to think the amount of tillable land is somewhat overestimated. No State in the Union has hardly yet under cultivation so large a proportion of its area as the Governor assumes is available for this favored Territory; but whatever the amount may in reality be, it is certainly immense, and will afford support for a great and prosperous State. Doubtless fully *half* the area of the Territory is naturally fertile and would produce enormous crops could it be watered.

The method of agriculture in Montana will be essentially different from what it is in regions favored with more copious and regular rains. Two months at a time may sometimes elapse without a rain cloud ruffling the horizon, but the streams, nevertheless, never get so low as ours do in seasons of drought; they daily being fed by the melting of the snows in in the various mountain ranges. The streams are remarkably regular in their flow; many which would rank as creeks, like French creek, Chartiers and Red Bank, in Pennsylvania, furnish as great a volume of water as the Ohio at Pittsburgh in its lowest stage.

The low water flowage of the Ohio is computed to be 100,000 cubic feet per minute, while the Yellowstone, near its head, where the Northern Pacific Railroad leaves it to cross the mountains, is twice as large. The Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson branches of the Missouri each about equal the Ohio, and the Deer Lodge, Hellgate, Big Blackfoot and Bitter-root streams, on the west side of the mountains, all near their sources, have nearly an equal volume. The comparison ceases, however, when we come to consider their floods, the Ohio equalling a volume of water thirty or forty times greater than any one of these. None of the Montana streams mentioned rise over eight feet, and never overflow their banks. It is to these perennial streams, therefore, that the agriculturist must look in most cases for the needed element to produce crops. Farmers naturally turn away from the idea of irigation; but let them once see it as the writer has seen it in Montana, and they will think better of that plan of farming. There need be no prayers for rain in the first place, and there certainly will be none of the usual croaking, for with proper management they will be able to get as much water as they desire, and have the certainty of good crops every year. The land generally lays in a very favorable position for irrigation. Missoula, in the Hellgate Valley, for instance, a ditch built by a handful of settlers, not over five hundred in all, will shortly be in operation, that will irrigate seventy-five square miles, or fourteen thousand acres, nearly all of which is now open prairie covered with nothing but the inevitable bunch grass of grazing renown, and which will not now yield ten bushels of wheat per acre, but with the ditch easily brought to *average* forty-five. They can raise eighty bushels of wheat to the acre in Montana—because they do. The writer has seen sixty bushels taken off low but well fertilized land which was to any one's else but owners not caring enough to try to raise more. This was at Frenchtown, sixteen miles below Missoula.

Where ditches are made success is sure, and without them many of the richest bottoms will not produce at all, on account of the dryness of the climate. Utah is a good place to go to see how much can be done with the most apparently barren looking lands, by means of irrigation to bring out heavy crops. There is not so much alkali in the soil of Montana as in that of Utah and Wyoming, and richer results can accordingly be looked for. The great central wastes of our country may in time all be brought under cultivation, but where there are no living streams of considerable size, it is doubtful whether artesian wells are going to supply the demand. Calculate the number of such wells it would take to equal in volume the low water flow of the Ohio—it runs into thousands, yet there is no great surplus of water in all the rivers in Montana after irrigating her bottom lands.

The writer confesses that he was taught no other system at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College than drugging the soil with patent manures, and then to wait for the rains to dissolve them to produce results. The dissolvent element is the main thing, and he has more faith now in regular irrigation.

The principal objection to irrigation urged by many is the supposed "enormous cost" and trouble. We never could arrive at the exact figures of cost. Mr. Greeley's farmers' account books not having been sent out—though they should have been. The water in most of the ditches that we saw for supplying two or three farmers was led off from the streams in a shallow plow furrow, and the ditches were, in front of the fields, and through them, in cross furrows at intervals of twenty feet apart. Every few days the farmer walks along the fence and lets each cross furrow fill by kicking a clod or two away with his foot, and by the time he would get to the end of his field, it was time to return and shut off the supply. The figures of cost are staggering.

The gardens are managed by the children in much the same way, and there the largest cabbages, potatoes, beets, etc., east of California, Oregon and Washington are to be seen. If our agriculturists, (particulary those whose crops have often suffered from drought—and that too often within sight of sparkling brooks) could look over such a country, with its varied resources of timber and upland grazing ranges, they would think they never before knew what a farming region was. It will shortly, however, be opened to them by the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

T. P. R.

A Creed in the Constitution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday (31st ult.) you make brief editorial notice of the convention which met that day in Cincinnati, "to discuss the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States." A single sentence in that notice does injustice, as I conceive, to the larger portion of the Presbyterian Church. I am sure that it was unintentional, and that you will readily permit me to suggest a modification of the remark. You say "the advocates of the movement, however, are principally found in the Presbyterian Church, particularly in the Covenanter, Reformed and United Presbyterian branches of it."

Now whilst this sentence is strictly true, it may convey an impression *beyond* the truth; for the movement in question is chiefly confined to the last named branches of the Presbyterian family. The Presbyterian Church, usually so called, has never as a body pronounced in favor of the proposed amendment; and in my judgment never will. It is true a few of her ministers and lay members have given in their adherence to the proposal, but so far as a very extensive acquaintance in our Church has afforded me an opportunity of knowing, the mass of our ministers and people would not favor a movement which tends so inevitably to produce interference, by civil authority, with the inalienable *rights of conscience*. The large body known as "The Presbyterian Church in the United States"—and she is the largest branch of the Presbyterian family—ought not to be charged with the serious responsibility of favoring a movement so incongruous with her principles and so inconsistent with her past history; and as one of her ministers I desire to disavow the imputation. I would have no objection to the recognition of the Supreme Being as the source of all authority, for such recognition would interfere with the religious belief of none except the avowed atheist; and he is already excluded, by law and by the decision of the Supreme Court, from filling an office of trust, or as a qualification for office. But when it is proposed to go further, and to insert a *religious creed* in the Constitution, to which many of my fellow-citizens might object, and which it would be oppression to compel them to swear to "defend," I am constrained to pause—yea, to object.

I *believe* everything that the friends of this movement propose to put into the Constitution; as a *Christian* I have in my *religious creed* this article, and am jealous for the rights of conscience, I am not willing to force my creed upon my fellow citizens, by putting it into the fundamental law of the nation, which every man who takes office under our Government *swears to defend!* I *believe* that God is the fountain of all power, that Jesus Christ is the Ruler among the nations, and that the Holy Scriptures are the supreme rule of human conduct; but I do *not believe* that *civil government* has a right to adopt and enforce these doctrines. I do not believe that these great truths can receive any increased force by *civil enactment*; and I am unwilling to submit the questions of the *existence and authority of God*, and the *truth of Christianity*,

A POPULAR VOTE AT THE BALLOT-BOX!

I base my faith in God, my recognition of his supremacy and my confidence in His word upon DIVINE AUTHORITY, not upon the HUMAN VOTE AT THE BALLOT!! My Bible tells me that "no man can say that Jesus Christ is Lord, but by the Holy Ghost," (1 Cor. 12: 3), and I am unwilling to put that doctrine into the Constitution because then no man could honestly swear "to defend the Constitution" unless he is a converted man. Unbelievers and a large number of Presbyterian ministers and laymen have given in adherence to this movement, the Church as such is not committed to it, and is not likely to be. Many of us—I think the vast majority—deem it unwise, and deeply regret that our brethren have permitted their well meant zeal to unhorse their logic, dim their discrimination and limpel them into a conflict which can end only in discomfiture.

A PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT CONTEST.

What Col. McClure Intends To Do About It.

[From the Philadelphia Post.]

Last evening one of the reporters of the *Post* called upon Colonel McClure at the Continental Hotel, and obtained his views upon the election. Closeted with the Colonel he found Benjamin Harris Brewster, Lewis C. Cassidy, David W. Sellers, Henry J. Hagert and several other members of the bar. These gentlemen were busily engaged in arranging a mass of testimony preparatory to their legal action, which will be taken to-day. Colonel McClure was rather cheerful for a defeated aspirant for office, and was satisfied that he will gain his seat in the State Senate.

Reporter. Colonel, what will be your first move?

Colonel. Before I can do anything public I must arrange my testimony. These gentlemen you see here are now busily engaged upon it.

Rep. What testimony?

The colonel eyed our reporter for a moment, as though he thought the young man a fresh importation from Indian Territory, and then said: The testimony relative to the frauds perpetrated yesterday.

Rep. Have you much of it?

Col. Yes, sir, and it is still coming in. I have not slept since Monday night. During all of last night and this morning gentlemen kept pouring into my room acquainting me of cases of fraud and outrage and offering themselves as witnesses.

Rep. Have you "sifted" anything definite as yet?

Col. Yes: I have traced clearly, and have the evidence to prove it, that over sixteen hundred votes were cast by "repeaters" in the Nineteenth ward, and four hndred and eighty in the Twentieth, and have not got to the end of them.

Rep. Have you any names?

Col. I have the names of the organizers, the ringleaders, the parties who furnished the cash, the captains of the gangs, the members of the gangs, and the policemen who aided them.

Rep. Colonel, is it true that the police force aided in the perpetration of these frauds?

Col. Undoubtedly! There is now in my possession evidence of the clearest character implicating the police force. I possess a list of the names of policemen who, dressed in citizen's clothes, cast fraudulent votes, aided in driving citizens from the polls, and did all in their power to assist "repeaters and repeating."

Rep. Was this general or sectional?

Col. Both. All over the district the police worked for Gray. Especially was this the case in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth wards. It was in these wards also that the "rounders" did the bulk of their work. I have information to the effect that between 1,000 and 1,500 voters were driven from the polls in these three wards, and I was thus defrauded of that number of votes.

Rep. How do you propose to act with regard to the election officers who received the votes of the "repeaters?"

Col. They shall be amply taken care of. I have got some of them as close as if they were in a vice. Evidence now on that table (pointing to the table whereat sat the lawyers mentioned) has been conclusively that during the morning the regular officers of election were absent, their places being filled by "tools" fixed upon and selected by the organizers of this "systematized repeating." These facts I will present to the court, and upon these facts these men will be convicted, just as sure as you're a living, breathing being.

Rep. Then you contemplate criminal prosecution.

Col. I do. During my campaign I gave them full and timely warning. The leaders said, "Oh! this is a game of bluff;" but, sir, I will show them, and I will show to the people of this community that I was in earnest. I shall stick to my promises made in my speeches. I hope to be able by to-morrow to bring some of these men before the court. I shall punish the organizers and then their "tools."

Rep. How about the contest?

Col. You know that I can take no action in that matter for a few days yet. To-morrow the Return Judges will award Col. Gray the certificate of election. On Friday, most probably, the Senate will adjourn, so that I can do nothing in that matter until next week.

Rep. But will you get a contest opened?

Col. Certainly.

Rep. You remember the Dechert-Lyndall case.

Col. Well, I'll play Yankee with you. You remember the action of the Republicans in that instance?

Rep. I must confess ignorance.

Col. In that case the Republicans placed themselves on a technicality, so that they and not the Democrats in no light terms. But independent of this fact I feel that there are at least a few honest Republican Senators. I have no doubt so to the Senate's allowing the case to go out of a contest in this case. The frauds are too glaring to allow of their opposing it.

Rep—Meantime you intend making hay?

Col—Exactly. I shall so arrange for the contest that everything shall be laid bare. I hope to have the pleasure of convicting some parties before I start for Harrisburg. That, sir, is my little game, and I'll play it to the end.

Rep—And obtain your seat?

Col—And obtain my seat, or, at least, a damper upon "repeating and ring rule."

Having obtained this much information the representative of the *Post* withdrew, and Col. McClure joined the crowd.

It was rumored on the street last night that an attempt was being made to "count Gray in" by 1,200 majority, an increase of 200. But it's not likely that such a thing will be done. We understand that the Municipal Reform Association has secured the services of Messrs. H. B. Smith and Wm. Pepper, Esqs., to assist Col. McClure in the prosecution of the criminals, and in his contest at Harrisburg.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A German residing in New Jersey has two wives, who had lived happily in the same house for three years. One speaks only German, the other only English. He had told the second that the first was his mother, and the first that the second was a servant. The other day a woman who spoke both English and German visited the house, and when the duplex husband reached home the hair flew. He tried an escape movement, but was wound up in gaol.

Within the past four years the Missouri river, at a point about eight miles below Alton, Illinois, has cut into the bank a distance of nearly a thousand feet, and the abrasion still continues. The former stone levee of the town of Madison is now an island in the river, nearly a quarter of a mile from shore. The abrasion is caused by a swift current striking the bank at right angles.

All reports from the northwestern pineries give very encouraging accounts of the progress of the winter's campaign. The sleighing is good, and numerous piles of logs are being banked. More logs will be got out than ever before. Prospects are good for a favorable season as soon as the spring trade opens.

Wisconsin having abolished the grand jury system it is receiving a thorough investigation in several of the other States. California and Nevada want it abolished altogether, while Iowa and several other States are endeavoring to amend the system.

A San Francisco firm is tanning seven thousand kangaroo skins, received from Australia several months ago. It is expected there will be a lively jump for them when placed on the market.

North Adams, Mass., is enjoying a free lecture course, the lectures being gratuitously supplied by the professors of Williams college, who, for the sake of the higher education which they advocate, are willing to give their services for nothing. This ought to be done in every country town where there is a college.

The city of Richmond is growing in the air of freedom. During the present year she will complete the deepening of James river, the building of the tunnel through Church Hill, and the construction of a free bridge across James river, besides annexing Manchester.

A woman in California, whose canary had left her, hung the empty cage outside the window and soon had the satisfaction of seeing it occupied by a beautiful brown stranger about the size of her lost pet. Another woman, whose husband had abandoned her, took the hint and rendered her parlor so attractive that soon she had a better, bigger, browner fellow than he who ran away.

Opelika, Alabama, has created a sensation by the new leap-year mode of eating philopenas in that place. The young lady takes the almond between her teeth and the young man bites it off. The process is elliptical.

Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, Canada, wants to build a new church, and offers six hundred masses for twelve and a half cents for anybody, living or dead. Here is a famous chance for the Democratic party.

Five members of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention—a thoroughly Democratic crowd—recently voted against raising the United States flag over the hall in which the sessions of that body are held.

There is a German lager beer seller in New York who has not been outside of his place of business for several years. He has grown so enormously stout from beer and indolence that he could not possibly be got through the doorway, and, as he will be obliged to leave the place in May, the question with his friends now is whether to reduce him by draining or to enlarge the doorway. Our plan would be to tap him, and carry him away on a bier.

The foreign commerce of New Orleans indicates a rapid extension. Twenty ocean steamships now ply between this port and Europe. Two lines run to German ports and two others to Liverpool. Within the present year there will be five lines running to British ports.

Referring to the late "cold snap" with which the Gulf States were visited, the New Orleans *Republican* of January 28th says: "During all day yesterday, and until midnight last night, there was a silver covering on every branch and twig of trees and shrubbery, on the telegraph wires, and roofs and galleries of public and private buildings. Many trees were broken down by the weight of their crystal adornments, and many others, especially of the spruce and fir species, were uprooted. The sight was beautiful, but the damage fearful."

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, late Member of Congress and Speaker, has become President of the "Houston and Great Northern Railroad," destined to connect seaboard of Texas with New York direct via Fulton, Arkansas, and Cairo, Illinois. His home is Houston.

A new opera by Verdi has just been produced at Cairo. It is in four acts, is entitled "Aida," and was composed expressly for the theater at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt, who has himself written the libretto.

Some writer, who seems to know all about it, says that because Nilsson happened one evening to give to Capoul a flower that dropped from her bouquet, between the third and fourth acts of "Mignon," some of the ladies of the chorus came to the instant conclusion that the prima donna had discarded her former accepted lover and given her heart to the handsome tenor. Trifling as was the circumstance, it nearly led to serious consequences, for Marie Leon Duval, the beautiful *Felina* of the opera just named, and the reputed betrothed of Capoul, witnessed the bestowal of the fragrant trifle and the ineffable grace and warmth with which it was accepted. She immediately registered her unqualified disapprobation of the whole affair by turning her back upon the parties, and singing subsequently the few bars of the "Polonaise," which are heard in the last act, not only prestissimo, but as sharp as vinegar. Nilsson smiled at the discomfiture of her fair sister in song, and the tenor took a sip of *vin ordinaire*, generously provided by the management, and subsided into a state of torpor to brood over the fickleness of the sex until the curtain rose again. It was days before the two lovers were themselves once more, when it became noticeable that, when opportunity served, and M'lle Nilsson was in a good humor, she sometimes archly shook a flower at Miss Duval.

George Keller Lest, the General Order man in the New York Custom House, in 1852, then about fifteen years of age, was employed in the telegraph office in Pittsburgh as a message boy. He earned barely enough to clothe himself, and with his widowed mother, lived in an humble abode. He was a good penman, which secured him a position as clerk in a railroad office in that city. From 1857 he clerked in a freight office at Chicago until the war began. Then he joined the Mercantile Battery of Chicago, and was finally appointed on Grant's staff. For the rest, consult the report of the investigating committee, when it is finished.

Col. John Harper of the firm of Harper Brothers, now in his seventy-fifth year, was recently the recipient of a pleasant surprise party at the hands of his only surviving brother, Fletcher, and the sons, nephews, grand nephews and great-grand nephews—all of whom aid in running the great establishment. Besides congratulatory letters and poetic effusions, an elegant horse, harness and road wagon were presented—for in his day Col. John Harper was one of the best horsemen on the road. Not the least marked thing of the occasion was a cartoon by Nast. In it the Harper boys are harnessed to a lumbering wagon, drawing it to the Colonel's house, while the presentation is made through a speaking trumpet by Colonel Harper to the happy recipient, who stands on the balcony.

Gen. N. P. Banks sent a contribution to the Greeley satue fund the other day, accompanied by a letter in which he said. "It gives me very great very pleasure to contribute to this patriotic object. In connection with Mr. Greeley's name the honor paid him, the more especially that his great fame has been achieved without the adventitious aid of public office."

Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was authorized at the late meeting of its regents to take measures for communicating to European astronomers intelligence arriving from them by the ocean telegraphic accounts of discoveries of new planets. Under the present custom the place of a planet may be lost if discovered in Europe before it is known how to look for it here.

Horace Greeley will be sixty-one years old to-morrow, on which occasion Mr. A. S. Johnson, the veteran map publisher, intends giving the chief of the *Tribune* a reception, to which many of the dignitaries of the land will be invited. Mrs. Greeley, who has been an invalid for a number of years, and who was suffering, as was supposed, from a serious pulmonary affection, has almost entirely recovered her health since her marriage to Mr. Wight. She expects to return soon to her native land, at least for a visit, and will remain here unless the severity of the climate should again drive her South to the Carolina shore. Three years since the friends believed that she had the least prospect of recovery, and their surprise thereat is only exceeded by their enjoyment.

Fraudulent Misrepresentations.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprobation of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the well-known and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The concoctors of these "local imitations," in the truest sense of the phrase, *parasites*, upon their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupefy the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are foolish enough to resort to such substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine, is as wide as the world itself. The miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be met with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the nefarious decoctions in question. We therefore recommend any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principles of the course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

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E. J. ALLEGHANY, L. J. BLACKBURN.

DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN.

DAVID GREGG.

DEALEES IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTHS

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest and Free from Taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from Taxation, issued under provisions of the "Penn Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY, February 2, 1872.

Money continues comparatively easy, and good paper is readily placed at fair rates. We hear of inquiry for city indorsed commercial paper, from some of the out-of-town bankers, but they expect to get 10 or 12 per cent. for their money, and we presume they are entitled to it, as they have no interest in the parties outside the "per sheet."

In the Philadelphia market, Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30 bonds sold to-day at 94, and the market is reported cleaned at that figure. The astute head of the road says they will soon sell at 96. City 5's sold at 73, and Columbia at 26. The knowing ones in this stock say the late developments in the property of the company will justify an advance to 75 at least.

A noticeable feature of the stock market is the advance of Pennsylvania Central late this afternoon to 62.

We are gratified to see the Legislature attaching to the charters of all the new banking companies in this city an individual liability clause, as it will insure a more conservative management on the part of directors, and place depositors in the same relation to stockholders as under the National Banking act.

—About the time of the failure of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, some one or more "due bills" or Clearing House receipts of other banks were deposited with other banks, and while the Fourth National, so far as was publicly known, was solvent. The next morning, when its failure was proclaimed, those Clearing House receipts, which had been received the afternoon before as good, were returned to the respective depositors. A question was at once started who should bear the amount of the discredited receipts or "due bills"—the depositors of the banks that received them as good. These "due bills," be it remembered, are usually given in payment of large checks in lieu of counting out large amounts of bank notes, and are a mutual convenience of banks and drawers. Of course it is optional with the holder of the check whether he will take currency or accept a "due bill" for the amount. In the case of the Fourth National, had the money been counted out before its failure it would probably have been paid. The banks represented in the Clearing House Association have, by a unanimous vote thoroughly discussed and debate, just reaffirmed the practice, as in the case of the Fourth National, by the passage of the following resolution, which, it will be seen, absolves the banks receiving "due bills" from all responsibility until the same have passed the clearing house the next day:

Resolved, That all clearing house receipts received by any member of the association, from any source whatever, are taken only for account of the party from whom received, under responsibility for which terminates upon delivery to the issuing bank, as stated on the face of the receipts.

A very safe decision—for the banks—but we doubt whether the Courts will sustain it. We hold to the opinion that if a bank accepts in payment of a check, which is good on presentation, a clearing-house memorandum, and the bank issuing such memorandum fail between that time and the settlement of the next day's clearings, that the loss must fall on the bank accepting the memorandum, and not on the depositor.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅜	112	112
10-40s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
New 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6-20s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	110⅝
United States 10-40s	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	94
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 2, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Canton		80½		80½		
West'n Union Tel	71¾	71¾		72		
Quicksilver		29¾		29¾		
Pacific Mail		58½	58½	58½	58½	58⅝
Adams Express		92		92		
Wells Fargo		82		82		
American Express		61¾		61¾		60
United States 5s		112¾		112¾		
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Reading	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Michigan Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central	129					
Cleveland & Pitts	92	92	92	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & North'n	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred		90¼		90¼		
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	111¼	111¼	111	111
Fort Wayne	96	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Do. preferred		94¾	94¾	94¾	95	96
Wabash	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred				124		
Boston, H'sat & E						
Harlem				115		
New Jersey Central				115		
Union Pacific				38¾	38¾	38¾
	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	
Tennessee State bonds	68½	68½	68½	68½	68½	
Do. new	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½	
South Carolina, July	68	68	68	68	68	
South Carolina, April	68	68	68	68	68	
Missouri sixes	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	

—The *American Bank Circular* of Detroit, speaking of the litigation so long pending, concerning the legality of municipal aid bonds issued to the railroads of the State, a question which has seriously afflicted the credit of the State of Michigan, says:

In our last issue we expressed the confident belief that the Federal Court would relieve our municipalities from the enforced repudiation imposed on them by our State Court, in the matter of bonds issued under the various acts of our Legislature in aid of rail roads. It affords us unfeigned pleasure to announce to our readers that our prediction has been verified. Judges Emmons, Longyear and Withey having, on the 16th instant, rendered most able opinions in which they very decidedly affirm the validity of this class of bonds. In the absence of all inhibiting clauses in our State Constitution to forbid such issues, and with the conceded power so strongly expressed in article Fifteen, section 13, it has ever been to us a subject of profound surprise how our learned and erudite State Judges could ever have arrived at the decision made by them in the case of The State vs. Salem.

The practical effect of the decision, if not reversed by the United States Supreme Court, is probably to make valid all bonds issued before the decision of the case of The People vs. Salem, the amount thereof being about $1,500,000. This is a result in which all ought to rejoice, since its justice cannot be disputed.

—A correspondent complains that he sent a small lot of mutilated currency to the Postoffice here to pay for postage stamps and that the clerk at the window refused a portion of the bills, alleging that they were "ragged," though only one-fourth of their face was missing. The provision of the Department at Washington is, that mutilated currency shall be received at its full face value if not over two-fifths of the paper is missing. His complaint, to insure redress would be better directed to Washington.

—To-day, February 1st, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of this city, as fiscal agent for the State, will commence payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt. The total interest to be disbursed on this account is a little over eight hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount $685,000 arises from loans bearing 6 per cent., and $32,000 from loans bearing 5 per cent., both being payable in currency. In addition to these currency payments, the bank will pay $60,000 in gold, being the semi-annual interest at 5 per cent. of two loans of the State authorized in 1852 and 1853, amounting to $4,600,000. Though the face of the certificates of these loans do not promise payment in coin, the acts authorizing the loans do, hence the gold payment.—*Phila. Ledger.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	62	Lehigh Valley R. R. 62
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R. 58
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	Camden and Amboy 125½
Catawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigat'n 17
Oil Creek & Alley R.	44½	Reading	57⅝

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 2, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather is cold, rivers closed by ice and markets dull. What more can we add? Prices rule uniform, and in the main are unchanged. Our merchents are occupying their spare time in replenishing their stocks for the coming spring trade, which will ere long dawn upon them. We have no changes to note in prices.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 165 bbls. We are reported sales winter at $4 @ $4 50; prime common $3 @ $3 50.

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¾@4¾c; common 4a4½c; potash 9½@10c; pearls 10½@11c @ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. We are reported sales at 30a60c @ gallon for choice.

BEANS—Navy, $2 @ $2 50 @ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $8 @ $8 50 @ barrel; $3 75a4 00 @ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at 7a10c @ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per doz; 1-lb cans $6 00 per doz. Banner $1 75, $4 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Receipts 24 packages. Prices rather firm, but unchanged. We quote strictly fancy at 30a35c; prime 28a29c; choice to common 15a26c @ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts green meats 4,693 pieces. Following are the figures at which sales were made: Sugar-cured hams 13a13½c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain dry 7½c; ribs 8c; clear rib do 8¾c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, packer kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10¾a11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 256 pieces.

CIDER—XXX $12 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00a10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Receipts continue light and prices are firm. Following are the ruling figures of the market: New York Goodale 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13¾c; full weight, 13c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19¾c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c.

CRANBERRIES—Mott's Bell berries $17 00a18 00 @ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00.

CRACKERS—Brown's Phœnix $3 @ hundred; $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 @ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5a5¾c @ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is a better demand and we are reported sales at the following figures: Dried apples, 7a8c; peaches, bright new halves, 9½a10½c; old, 5a6c; mixed 7½a8½c; cranberries, in currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $2 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The supply is still on the increase, with lower prices ruling. We quote strictly fresh at 29a31c per doz; pickled 19a24c.

FLOUR—Receipts 885 bbls. No change in prices; stocks in ample and holders firm in their views. The following are the current rates at which sales are made by mills and stores: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 60, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 40; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 30. This is an advance of 40a50 @ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Following are the store rates: Amber $8 @ $8 50; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crescent's $7 25; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 50a7 00.

FEATHERS—Demand fair, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 65a70c to the trade; from store 83a85c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—We are reported a fair demand, at the following quotations:

Coffee—Rio, prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24a24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 27a28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 26a28c @ ℔.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A c offee 12¾c; cl 12¼c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good fair; Cuba sugars bulk; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good to prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Sixty-test, 33c; 55-test 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 55c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8¼c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 @ ℔.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up in sacks are as follows:

Wheat, sacks	509	Corn, sacks	850
Oats, sacks	2,502	Rye, sacks	340
Barley, sacks	190		

With regard to wheat, the market continues very firm, with no disposition on the part of operators to lower their figures; the stock on hand is not heavy, and prices point upward; we quote red winter, car lots, at $1 55a1 56; white $2a3 per bush. Oats—Car load lots, 56a56½c @ bush; jobbs 58a59c. Corn—Prices unchanged; mixed, by car load, 57a57½c; white car 59a60c. Rye—Not much doing; sales at 90a94c. Barley—There is little inquiry, and prices are nominally 65, 80a90c, as to quality.

HAY—Under lighter receipts prices are firm and a shade better. We quote baled at $24a25 @ ton.

HOPS—New 7a8 to 40a70c @ ℔; old 70a 80a44c @ ℔.

HOKE—In good demand at 2¼a2½c.

HONEY—Sales at 35a36c @ ℔.

HAM—Extra sugar cured hams 16c @ ℔.

HOMINY—$6 00 @ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 83a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80a90c.

LIME—Pittsburgh offers $2 10a2 25 @ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00 @ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1 00; rye or shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 @ cwt.

MESS MEAT—There is an active demand, and all good brands are held at full rates.

POULTRY—Receipts light and prices were firm. We quote dressed turkeys 14a16c; ducks 13a15c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c; live turkeys $1 00a1 50.

POTATOES—Demand moderate. Prime peachblows at 75a85c @ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4¼a5c @ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 @ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00a6 25, first hands; store seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 30a3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4¾c @ ℔.

TALLOW—We are reported sales at 9¼a9¾c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified 95c a $1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 @ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00 as 6 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains dull, dealers being wide apart in their views. There were no sales reported; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The fact is beyond dispute oil transactions have been transferred principally to other points in the oil regions.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were in the absence of sales: Spot 16¾c; S. O., all year, 16c; B. O., all year, 13c; S. O., February to July, 16½c; B. O., same time, 12½c. For quotations in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market is undoubtedly in a demoralized condition; nothing doing and prices very uncertain. Spot 22c; February 22½c; March 22¾c; April 22¼c for oil delivered in New York or Philadelphia.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper creek to-day was dull and unchanged. Following are the

SALES:

1,600 bbls upper creek, S. O. first three months 3 85
1,600 bbls upper creek spot $3 80
20 bbls upper creek spot 3 87½
1,000 bbls upper creek spot 3 85
2,000 bbls upper creek spot 3 87½
1,000 bbls upper creek, B. O., first three mos 4 10
5,500 bbls Oil City, B. O. February to July, 1,000 each 4 40
5,500 bbls Oil City, spot, regardless 4 12½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot, regardless 4 12½
2,500 bbls Oil City, spot, regardless 4 05
500 bbls lower creek spot 4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek spot 3 95
2,000 bbls lower creek spot 3 90
500 bbls lower creek, S. O. first three mos 4 00

NEW YORK, February 2.—Closing market of list.—Petroleum steady; very little inquiry and prices nominal; crude in bulk quoted 12¾a13c; refined held at 22¾c; sales 5,000 bbls at 22¾c. Philadelphia very unimportant, and quotations nominal; refined 22a22¾c.

OIL CITY, February 2.—Market weak and declining; crude run on lower road held at $4 00; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 12½.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—Market quiet at $3 80a3 85.

ROUSEVILLE, February 2.—Market quiet and steady at $3 90a4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 2.—Market unchanged at $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Market quiet; S. W. furnes: March 22¾c bid; refined $1 30.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 2.—Market very dull at $4 10a4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—February 22¾c bid; March 23¾c; April 23¾c; crude 11½c.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Market unchanged; crude 13c. Very little doing.

PARKERSBURG, February 2.—Market quiet and dull at $3 45.

ROUSEVILLE, February 2.—Market quiet and firm at $3 95 at 60.

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms from the daily reports of the Commercial for January; also, a comparison with previous years; also the river receipts of pig iron and ore:

RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 1869.	Jan. 1870.	Jan. 1871.	Jan. 1872.
P. Ft. W. & C. R.R.	cars.	cars.	cars.	cars.
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.	993	872	1,178	2,068
Penna. Central Railroad	670	496	577	1,069
Allegheny Valley Railroad	509	572	611	1,027
Pitts., A Connellsville R.R.	59	62	128	126
Pitts., Cin. & St. L. R. R.		25	56	189
Western Penna R. R.				117
Total, cars	1,942	2,037	2,545	4,636
Total tons	19,420	20 370	25,450	46,320

RIVER RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY.

Received by river, tons 1,700

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.	Cars.	Tons.
Nimick & Co.m	88	196
Brown & Co.m	11	27
Harbaugh, M. & Co.	11	27
Zug & Co.	11	83
Pittsburgh F Works, m	28	16
Byers, McC & Co.	4	10
J. A. Caugher, m	22	57
Spang, C. & Co.	20	15
J Painter & Sons, m	30	59
Lewis, B, D & Co.	25	59
J. Wood, Sons & Co, m	93	174
Park, Oliver & J'n, m	44	39
Coleman, R. & Co.	15	22
Camden Iron Works, m	24	6
Chess Smith & Co, m	13	13
Reese, Graff & Co, m	6	8
Rodgers & B, m	3	5
J. W. Porter, m	45	17
Various, m		
Total		2,068

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Shoenberger, B. & Co	341			341
Kloman, C. & Co	38		2	40
Coleman, R & Co	28			28
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	18			18
Wilson, Glass & Co	27			27
Brown & Co	15		2	17
J A Caughey, m 2	9		2	11
Wharton Bros	18			18
McKnight & Co	3			3
Moorhead & Co	17		9	26
William Clark & Co	12			12
Meredith, T & Co	11			11
Reese, Graff & Co	3			3
Pittsburgh Forge Works	4			4
Graff, Bennett & Co	9			9
J Wood, Son & Co			14	14
McKnight, Porter & Co	86			86
Carnagie, K. & Co	11			11
Park Bros	6			6
Hussey, Wells & Co	11			11
Everson, P & Co	10			10
Spang, C & Co	6			6
J Moorhead		15		15
Zug & Co		18		18
Union Mills		24		24
Jones & Laughlins		13		13
Various consignees	7	4		11
Total, cars	691	98		1,089

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.	Cars.
Nimick & Co	146
Reese, Graff & Co	8
Lindsey & McC	4
Various	4
Total	196

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.	Cars.
Hallman & H	87
Simrick & Co	8
Total	117

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.	Cars.
Childs & Bro	90
Hallman & H	47
Total	137

WESTERN PNNNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.	Cars.
Spang, C. & Co	9
J. Reamer	20
Total	29

	Cars.
Graff, B. & Co	8
J. W. Porter	30
Total	38

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	Cars.
Lewis, O. & P. m	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.	Cars.
Hallman & Hammett, m	6

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 3, 1872.

Since our report of last week the metal market has been quite active, and prices have advanced $1 per ton on bituminous coal-smelted irons. There has been no change to notice in prices of anthracite pig, the receipts of that class of iron have been quite liberal, and fully equal to the demand. Foundry irons are scarce and wanted.

On Friday the iron manufacturers met and advanced the rates of iron 2-10 @ ℔ all around, and nails 25c @ keg.

We are reported the following transactions:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

500 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive $41 00—4 m
400 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
300 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
100 tons No. 2 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 mill, to arrive 41 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive 40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive 41 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive 41 00—4 m
200 tons mottled and white 38 50—4 m

Eastern Anthracite.

200 tons mottled and white at furnace 33 00—cash
250 tons Chickies forge at furnace 35 00—cash
200 tons close gray iron yard 39 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled 39 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled 39 00—4 m
100 tons white 38 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 gray forge 38 00—4 m
100 tons No. 2 gray forge 40 00—4 m
50 tons No. 1 Foundry 41 00—cash

Eastern Coke.

350 tons Eastern coke—to arrive $40 00—4m
200 tons Eastern coke—to arrive 40 00—4m
200 tons Eastern coke—to arrive 40 00—4m
200 tons Eastern coke—to arrive 40 00—4m
100 tons Eastern coke—to arrive 40 00—4m
100 tons Eastern coke—to arrive 40 00—4m
100 tons Eastern coke—to arrive 40 00—4m

Youghiogheny Coke.

200 tons Dunbar gray forge—to arrive $41 00—4m
100 tons Dunbar gray forge—to arrive 41 00—4m
70 tons Dunbar white 38 00—4m
200 tons close gray Fairchance 39 00—4m

Pittsburgh Coke.

1,000 tons Lucy furnace, June delivery $40 00—4m

Receipts of Bloom, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1
Reese, G. & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, m	1
Hitchcock, McC & Co	1
Loomis & C, m	1
Chess, S & Co, m	1
Total	44

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, 0.21	21
Meredith, F & Co, o	2
McKnight, F & Co, o	1
Moorhead & Co, o	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2
Klomin, J. & Bro, o	2
Total	49

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	4
Reese, Graff & Co	12
J A Caughey, m	10
J. Reamer, m	9
Total	46

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	Cars.
Lewis, O & P, m	1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.	Cars.
Hallman & Hammett, m	6

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109¾.

NEW YORK, February 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD.

Gold dull at from 109¾@109¾. Loans firm: 7 @ cent. to flat. Clearings about $43,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady.

Coupons 1881	115	5-20s, 1867	112
5-20s, 1862	110½	5-20s, 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	110¾
5-20s, 1865	111¼	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds generally strong.

Missouri sixes	94¾	Virginias, old	56
Tennessee, old	65¾	North Carolinas, old	50
Tennessees, new	65¾	North Carolinas, new	29¾
Virginias, new	56		

STOCKS.

Stocks strong with an increased business. There was a general advance in prices, ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent. and the greatest advance and activity were in Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common and Rock Island. The market closed firm.

Western Union	72	New Jersey Central	111¾
Quicksilver	30	St. Paul	56¼
Adams Express	92	do pref	74¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	83	Toledo & Wabash	25¼
American Express	61¼	do pref	86
U. S. Express	62	Fort Wayne	95¾
Pacific Mail	58¾	Terre Haute	21
New York Central	97¾	do pref	50
N. Y. Central Scrip	93¾	Chicago & Alton	121
Erie	21¾	do pref	120
do preferred	65	Ohio & Mississippi	32½
Harlem	116	C. & A	88
do pref	130	Burlington & Quincy	114
Reading	115¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Mich Central	113¾	Panama	95
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Illinois Central	128
Northwestern	84¾	Union Pacific	38¾
do pref	91¾	U. P. Bonds	105¾
Rock Island	111¾	Union	92¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 2, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring dull and a shade easier at $1 23¾. Corn dull and declined 3@c; No 2 mixed 46¾c. Oats—No 2 dull but steady at 32@c. Rye—No 2 stronger at 69¼a69½c. Barley—No 2 dull at 85 @ 86c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 88½c.

DRESSED HOGS—In good demand at $5 60.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $12 25. Lard steady at 8c. Hams in pickle 8¾a9c; sugar cured meats steady; hams 6a8¾c; shoulders 4a4¾c; rough sides 5¾c; clear sides 7¼a7½c; short clear 6¾c; short ribbed meats, shoulders 4¾c; rough sides 5¾c; short rib 7c. Short clear quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour at $4 20a4 70.

CATTLE—Quiet and weak at $4 50a6 65.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton unchanged; sales 2,000 bales; middling uplands 22½c. Flour unchanged; receipts 16,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; common to good extra $6 25a6 70; good to choice $6 65a7 35; extra Ohio $6 75a7 60. Rye flour steady at $4 90a5 00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Wheat quiet; No 1 spring, in store, $1 57; common winter red western $1 61; amber western $1 70a1 73. Rye barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; new western mixed at 56c; old, 59c; yellow western 57a57½c. Oats a shade easier; western and Ohio 55½@ 56c. Beef quiet and dull. Hay unchanged. Hops steady. Receipts 1,200; market quiet and a shade easier; demand light; sales at 85a5 25 for medium to good; in bulk at $5 12½.

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	20	S M Kier	14
Coleman, R & Co	20		
Total	134		

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS,

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade,

1871,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84

Wood Street.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL

FLORAL OIL

FOR

A FLORAL A

OIL

FOR the TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be pocket-hair adapted to Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence a disagreeable odor, a common feature, they dry rapidly, are more or less gumming, and in time become rancid to offend noses. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Wahoos" under fancy names, made from lard and other animal fat and the filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience has proven that Vegetable Oils are most adjustable for the Hair, and to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly and

THE VERY LATEST.

FIRE IN NEW CASTLE, PA.

Agricultural Works and a Large Number of Farm Implements Destroyed—Monitor Press Company Burned Out.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, February 2, 1872.

The buildings of the New Castle Agricultural Works were entirely destroyed by fire this morning at two o'clock, containing 100 new mowing and reaping machines, also a large lot of new horse hay rakes, besides all the patterns, machinery, &c. Loss over sixty thousand dollars; insurance twenty-five thousand dollars.

The new Monitor Printing Press Company were building their new presses in these buildings this winter. Their loss has not been ascertained, but is considerable, on which there was no insurance.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Arrangements for the Convention on February 20th.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—The arrangements for the Ohio river Improvement Convention, to convene here on the 20th of February, are perfecting. The Joint Committee to-day elected Abner L. Frazer as permanent chairman, and Capt. H. H. Totam as secretary, appointed a full list of sub-committees, and agreed on a uniform invitation to be extended to the chambers of commerce, boards of trade, municipal organizations, boatmen's associations and insurance companies. The various plans suggested for temporary and permanent improvement of the Ohio river, and a thorough system of water gauges, lights and buoys for the improvement and safety of commerce will be discussed. A plan for a permanent organization to attend these matters, as well as to appeal to Congress for aid for the same, will be considered.

NEW ORLEANS.

Congressional Investigation—Evidence Against Warmouthites.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—The Congressional Committee was in session six hours to-day. Several witnesses were examined. Their evidence was very strong against the Governor and members of the Legislature, showing violence, bribery, &c. Carr, one of the Warmouth leaders in the House, testified that the schism in the Republican party originated between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor Dunn; the Federal officials afterwards sided with Dunn. Carr had not remained in De Sota parish, which he represented, over three months all told, and had not been there since elected, 1870. During the investigation it has been shown that there are many members of the Legislature who have never resided in parishes they pretend to represent.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Kentucky's Charter for Cincinnati Southern Road Declined.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—The Board of Councilmen to-day, by a vote of 29 yeas to 8 noes, adopted the following important resolution touching the charter of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad passed by the Kentucky Legislature:

Whereas, The charter for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad recently granted by the Kentucky Legislature imposes such exactions, limitations and burdens as render it impossible and unwise for the city of Cincinnati to build and operate a road under its unjust and illegal provisions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Southern Railroad are hereby requested by the Common Councils of Cincinnati to reject said charter.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—A Jefferson City special states that the Democratic caucus there last night took no definite action in regard to what course should be pursued in the House respecting the Governor's veto. A general discussion was had and a motion was made to postpone the consideration of the veto till the first of March, but it failed, and the caucus adjourned till Monday next. The Liberal Republicans of the House held a caucus, and by a vote of fifteen to three decided to sustain the Governor's veto; and also agreed to postponement of action on the veto in the House till the 15th inst., to give the Committee of Ways and Means time to perfect a plan for funding the State indebtedness.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—In the Assembly Mr. Alvord presented a memorial of the New York Car Association, making charges against certain judicial officers in New York, and asking for an investigation. Judges Barnard and Cardozo are mentioned as among those against whom charges are made. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and power given to go to New York to investigate.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A grand banquet was given the Japanese Embassy at Sacramento, Cal., Thursday night, on the eve of their departure for the East.

Two young men, Jones and Dunham, got into a dispute at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on Monday, which resulted in the killing of the former by the latter. Dunham was arrested, and on attempting to escape from the officers was fatally shot.

The upward tendency of Arkansas State bonds is attributed by a Little Rock journal to the probable expulsion of Clayton from the United States Senate.

The steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg, and England, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Glover, the Boulton, Mass., bank robber, has been found guilty.

The Missouri House of Representatives has postponed the consideration of the Governor's veto of the greenback resolution until Tuesday next.

News from Mexico is to the effect that Quiroga cannonaded Camargo Thursday night and rendered the place untenable, causing Cortina to fall back on Reynosa. The fortifications at Matamoras are being strengthened to resist the revolutionists.

The official statement of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, New York, upon which there has been a run covering two months, shows the total assets to have been $5,092,610, and total liabilities, with amount due depositors, and interest, $5,083,325, leaving a surplus of $1,285.

Rev. James Teriding, German Vicar General of the Diocese of Cincinnati, died yesterday evening from paralysis. He was sixty-five years of age. He had long been identified with movements for the relief of fatherless children, and was called "Father of the Orphans."

Samuel White, colored, was hanged at Charleston, South Carolina, yesterday, for a murder committed last summer. His accomplice, named Bolden, when under the gallows, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Our local politicians of both parties have agreed amicably upon an apportionment of the city into new Congressional districts, by allowing one to the Democratic district, comprising the second, third, fourth, fifth, eleventh and twelfth wards. The first district remains as before, except that the tenth ward is cut off. Kelley's district includes the ninth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh wards. Myers's district compises the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth wards. The rest of the city is in the fifth district. This will lighten Kelley's labors, but it will give Myers a tremendous job."

THE copper interest of the country is becoming a very important one. Our total production of this mineral last year amounted to 27,000,000 pounds. The surplus at the beginning of the year was 10,700,000 pounds, and at its close 5,700,000 pounds. The consumption is thus shown to be increasing faster than the production.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 2, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	4	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	2
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	10
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	2
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	3	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	3	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	3

"Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — Indicates no report received.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—River unchanged. The weather has moderated somewhat; snowing tonight, with prospect of continuance.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Mercury 21; getting colder. Snowing briskly since 1 P. M. No boats moving.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 2.—River unchanged. Heavy snow all day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 2.—Arrived—James Fisk, Paducah, 2 P. M.; Sampson No. 2, Norfolk, 4 P. M. Departed—James Fisk, Paducah, 7 P. M.; Sampson No. 2, Norfolk, 7 P. M. The river has fallen eleven inches. The Mississippi is gorged at Greenleaf. No change in the gorge above Columbus. Light snow falling with strong north wind; mercury 30.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 2.—Sleeting and snowing all day. River still falling; four feet below. The ice has quit running. Arrived—Dardanelle, from Memphis; Utah, from New Orleans.

MURMURING MORMONDOM.

Gentiles and Liberal Citizens Approve the Course of Judge McKean.

SALT LAKE, February 2.—At a mass meeting held this evening, over three hundred citizens attending, resolutions were adopted representing that all Gentiles and liberal citizens have an abiding confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of Judge J. B. McKean, and believe him to be a faithful, impartial and incorruptible judge, governed by a conscious sense of duty beyond all other considerations, and whose whole course in Utah has been an honor to the administration and a source of pride to all law abiding citizens; also, that the refusal of Judge McKean to admit to bail those accused of most atrocious murders receives hearty commendation, and that such refusal is fully approved by all those called Gentile people of Utah. It was ordered that the resolutions be immediately telegraphed to the President of the United States. A resolution was also adopted that the President be respectfully requested to appoint a successor to United States Attorney Geo. C. Bates. The greatest unanimity prevailed, the resolution being adopted by acclamation.

A large number of leading citizens waited on Judge McKean this evening and extended congratulations. A dispatch from Washington, to the effect that prominent Gentiles condemned Judge McKean, was received here with surprise and indignation. Affidavits were made to-day seriously compromising the official integrity of United States Attorney Bates.

The Good Shepherd Orphanage, in Louisville, was very much damaged by fire yesterday. The orphans were rescued safely and provided for in private residences.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 2, 1872.

	Cents.
Albertson, Annie M, Orrville, O	3
Norton, Rev. F. B, Philadelphia, Pa	3
Shaffer, Jacob, Clarrington, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Regular Meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association—Lecture on "Woman and Her Claims."

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association was held last evening in the Liberty street M. E. Church. There was a large attendance, almost every seat in the spacious church being occupied. Excellent music was furnished by the choir of the church.

The meeting was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

After the transaction of routine business, Miss Matilda Hindman proceeded to deliver a lecture on "Woman and Her Claims." Below is a brief synopsis of the lecture:

To fully understand why woman occupies the position she does in the present time would require, not only a knowledge of her condition in all ages, but also a knowledge of the philosophy of human action—the why and wherefore of the events that have controlled the destiny of man since time began. The object of the lecturer or teacher should be to propose a cure for existing evils rather than to search for their cause. The causes that led to the present condition of woman had their origin in the earliest ages of the world. All peoples live almost as much in the past as they do in the present in their own. We, in this the age of Liberty, are living upon the fruit that was planted in the bloody age of heroism, and the frivolous age of chivalry. If we continue to partake of the indigestible food we must cease to complain of the heavy doctors' fees we have to pay in the form of large war debts and enormous dry goods bills.

The virus of the age of heroism is coursing through the veins of this and every other nation of this time, poisoning the whole political and social system. The age of chivalry has left its bitter fruits to set the children's teeth on edge. Woman is suffering more from the blighting curse handed down to her from the age of chivalry than from all the cruelties heaped upon her by any other age, however barbarous. That age gave her flattery and compliment, but withheld her true esteem, respect and pure affection. As Mrs. Child has truly said, it was but the flimsy veil of foppery thrown over sensuality to conceal its grossness, and so far is gallantry from indicating sincere esteem and affection for women that the profligacy of a nation may in general be measured by its gallantry. The writings of the men of that age, and of those who have adhered to its doctrines since, prove the assertion. Women cannot escape the curse that rests upon her womanhood until every vestige of this spirit is swept from our literature and from the minds of the people. Chivalry wrote such words as these, while bowing, smiling, complimenting and worshipping women: "Women have an entertaining tattle, and sometimes wit, but for solid reasoning and good sense I never knew one who had it."—*Chesterfield*.

This is complimentary compared to some other things written of woman by other writers of the same class. The first printing at authorship in America was a critigues on woman.

Chivalry sent its lessons down to us, and teaches men to give woman a seat in the cars, and to forbid her a place in scientific and medical colleges, theological institutes and halls of justice, council chambers and Senatorial seats, where she might cultivate and exercise her noblest powers for the grandest and holiest of purposes.

Brute force has heretofore ruled the world and woman being the weaker has been made to suffer. Everywhere, to a certain extent, man is king and woman is slave. By the laws of the most enlightened nations of the world, woman is as absolutely in man's power as in the most barbarous of lands. Blackstone says that the husband and the wife are one, so that the very being and existence of the woman is suspended. That is our law to-day. The husband has the sole control of the wife's person as absolutely as the brutality of the South Sea Islander gives it to him in this country and England. Thus the freest government on the globe is an absolute monarchy, the ruler is absolute sovereign, the subjects have no voice whatever. The ruler is bound by no Constitution, no obligation whatever to do justice to the ruled. Man is the ruler, woman the subject. Has she anything wherewith to complain? Should she ask to be freed from the restraints?

She asks no favors, claims no privileges, demands no riches save such as honorably accompanies her brother enjoy. She comes not begging or pleading, but respectfully asking man who holds the key to the citadel of knowledge to unlock the doors and permit her to have full liberty to use her powers of mind and influence as she sees proper. She comes as a friend claiming the hospitalities of friends. She has never been man's enemy, but has been to him his tried, faithful friend, consoler and comforter—even when, by his sin and folly he had forfeited all claim to her friendship. When all others forsook him she remained true. She neither ridiculed him for his folly nor despised him for his sin.

Should she expect anything but kindness from one she has so much befriended? With the purest and holiest of motives, sheasks him to remove the barriers he has built up around him, she has but to hear them laugh and scorn, give her an open field for her energies and industry. She asks that she may enjoy the fruit of her hands, that she may have the liberty awarded her by the Inspired Apostle, "that she may consider a field and buy it," and that when she has done so it may be hers and not another's.

The laws of nearly all the States forbid her doing this now; and though she earn thousands of dollars she cannot, if a married woman, claim one cent of it as her own. The husband can take it and spend it in drunkenness and riotous living. This has been done in more than one instance during the last year, under the very shadow of your courts of justice. Women have petitioned again and again, but all in vain. Men have met the cries of the sufferers mostly with indifference, sometimes with ridicule and jeers. When Massachusett's truest and most talented women petitioned the Legislature to grant to woman her own earnings, she was refused, but immediately decided to lay it on the table. Go to your tenement; see your poor, shivering, ill-clad, half-starved babes; look into the face of the mother; see beauty defaced by the lines of sorrow; read untold suffering in the haggard face, a broken heart in the tear-dimmed eye; every motion, word and gesture speaks of a youth of beauty, high culture and tender care, nothing but loving kindness could have given such grace and ease of movement; see her toiling at the most wearisome work to obtain food, clothing and shelter for her little ones. At the close of the hard day's work she reaches out her hand for the money that is to keep them from starving. It is gone. The hand of the bloated, staggering drunkard clutches it. With a curse and blow he leaves her whom he had sworn to protect, love to cherish, hastens to his boon companions and have a good time drinking and carousing on *his own money*. The law makers gave it to him.

When that woman went pleading to those legislators to grant her the privilege of using her own money to save herself and children from starvation or beggary, was she not a fit subject for mercy? Woman claims a right to self-protection; to a free use af all her powers. She claims a right to her own children, her earnings, her property; a right to labor and to contentment, and not until she is given full liberty to express her thoughts can she have full liberty to think. Thought excites to action, and liberty of the first produces the latter.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Association adjourned.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl Fatally Burned.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning a little daughter of John Tafalki, aged five years, while playing with the fire in the grate, had her clothes catch fire, and she was so severely burned that death resulted shortly after. Her parents, it appears, had left home early in the morning, and placed the child in charge of a relative, who was living with them at the time. The girl, at nine o'clock, went to a store, and left the child alone. The girl was no sooner gone than some of the neighbors saw the child rush into the street in a sheet of flame. The flames were soon extinguished, but not before the child had been so severely burned that she died in about an hour.

Almost a Fire.

Last evening officer Joseph Irwin made a timely discovery of fire in the cellar of Mellon's new building on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue. It is supposed that some one threw a lighted cigar stump among some rubbish near the basement story. Mr. Irwin's discovery of the flames was timely. He extinguished them with a few buckets of water.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Proposed Insane Asylum at the City Farm—Reports, Resolutions, &c.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians of the Poor met in regular session at their office on Fourth avenue.

The following members were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Hays, Hartley, Sweitzer, Smythe, Torrance and President Kincaid.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Reports of Committees being in order, Mr. Arthurs presented the following from the Committee on Insane Asylum:

To the Board of Guardians of the Poor:

The undersigned committee, appointed by your honorable Board to ascertain the facts and report as to the propriety of establishing a separate house for the insane, respectfully report that they have made the necessary examinations and inquiries, and find that there are at present in the city Poor House forty-seven insane persons, who are from necessity intermingled with the other inmates, without proper arrangements for caring for and treating the insane, and with such attentions only as their sane companions can give them. Forty-eight insane persons belonging to the city are confined at Dixmont, making ninety-five in all—a number sufficient, in the opinion of the undersigned, to justify the establishment of a separate building, with proper rooms and appliances for their care and treatment; and further, that this building should be at the City Farm, near the present Poor House, and under the same management. The useful and able bodied inmates are now generally insane, and those cured or much improved could be transferred from one building to the other and *vice versa* as the necessity of the case might require.

The cost of maintaining each person at Dixmont will average about three dollars and fifty cents per week, the present cost on the farm being only about one dollar and fifty cents per week.

The poor house building is at present comfortably full, and the removal of the insane would contribute much to the comfort of the place and make room for an increased demand upon the institution which must follow our increasing population.

There is now a three storied brick building unoccupied on the farm which could be well adapted for an insane department. It is in all important particulars a good and substantial building. An additional story could be added and with a rearrangement of the rooms, departments, &c., a wide porch around the building and a suitable enclosure, it would be in every respect a first-class building for the insane, and sufficient to accommodate one hundred and fifty to two hundred patients, and it is estimated that the cost of these improvements would not exceed twelve thousand dollars.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Board be appointed, who shall procure plans and estimates for the alterations and additions to the building now unoccupied on the farm, so as to make it a suitable asylum for the insane, and report the same to this Board.

This report was signed by Mr. Thomas W Shaw and Mr. Robert Arthurs.

Mr. Smythe next read the following minority report:

Mr. President and Members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor: Gentlemen: With due respect to the views of the committee, I beg the chairman thereof dissents from the report just read.

The necessity for such an institution as an Insane Asylum in connection with the Poor House is obvious.

In the opinion of the chairman of the committee, the erection of an Insane Asylum on the Poor Farm, would undoubtedly save the taxpayers of Pittsburgh thousands of dollars annually, while the good accomplished would be fully as great as by the plan made.

The building, to properly accomplish the object in view, we think, should adjoin the main building, and not be a separate institution.

The field immediately in the rear of the Poor House presents an excellent opportunity for the erection of the necessary building. The brick which now compose the rear wall of the asylum could be used, and is thought for fifteen or twenty thousand dollars there could be erected on either side, for female an male, of the main building a house containing twenty or twenty-five rooms which for the present, and for years to come, would answer the purpose contemplated.

In connection with the ideas presented, we would assert that the addition proposed would not incur any expense than the benefits derived would fully warrant.

The care of insane paupers at Dixmont and elsewhere is costing the tax-payers of Pittsburgh about $70,000 per year, while we think that an asylum built on the plan proposed can be carried on for about $5,000 per year. This would be a saving of a large sum annually, and in five years the cost of the original investment would be entirely wiped out.

This report was signed by Wm. C. Smythe.

Mr. Sweitzer moved that both reports be accepted and filed.

After some discussion, at the suggestion of President Kincaid, definite action on the providing of an Insane Asylum was postponed until the next meeting, after hearing that there will be four new members of the Board elected at the next meeting of Councils, and any committee appointed now might necessitate a change hereafter.

The suggestion was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Sweitzer the reports were held over for future action.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. J. R. Jacques, General Agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, stating that the directors of that road had accepted the terms proposed by the Board of Guardians, by which the company gets right of way through the Poor Farm. The agreement is that the company erects a suitable fence on either side of their tracks, crossing the farm property and also builds a station house in the Poor Farm.

Mr. Hartley moved that the fences be built under the instructions of the Monthly Committee, in connection with Superintendent Patterson. Carried.

The Secretary read the monthly report of the Superintendent of the Farm, which was as follows: Guardians of the Poor, Gentlemen: The following is the report of the institution for the month of January: Inmates, January 1st, males 125; females 95; total 220; admitted during the month, males 30 and 21 females; net gain 11; remaining this day, January 31st, 156 males and 95 females, a total of 251. Deaths during the month, males 10 males and 45 females. Total this day 231.

The report was accepted and filed.

Dr. J. Ward, physician at the Farm, reported that during the month of January there were eleven cases admitted to the hospital, five discharged and thirteen remaining February 1st; three deaths and five deaths occurred during January.

The deaths were, Bridget O'Harra, Elizabeth Bolce (coal miner's wife), Mrs. Thomas Brenan and Ellen McCarthy. The deaths were all from consumption, save in the case of Ellen McCarthy, who died of dropsy. Accepted and filed.

Dr. S. W. Benham reported fifty-one visits paid in the first district during January, twenty-two patients attended to, and ten office patients. Accepted and filed.

Dr. W. S. Foster, physician in the Second District, reported twenty-two patients, one hundred and ten visits and fourteen office patients. Accepted and filed.

A number of bills were approved, including one of over $2,000 from Dixmont Hospital, for the care and treatment of insane paupers.

On motion, adjourned.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Entertainment Last Night—Songs, Essays and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Last evening the comfortable chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College was crowded to its utmost capacity by a highly intelligent assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, gathered there to enjoy one of the ever welcome literary and musical entertainments given by the pupils. A little before eight o'clock Rev. Dr. Pershing, President of the institution, called the assemblage to order, when the Rev. Mr. Baker invoked an eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace. The following programme was then gone through with:

Instrumental duet, Misses Frunick and Campbell.

Song, "The Wild Streams," Miss Mary Smith.

Recitation, "The Knight and Dame," Miss Sue Andrews.

Reading, "Planting the Apple Tree," Miss Eudora Ferree.

Reading, "The Picket Guard," Miss Abbie Haines.

Intrumental solo, Miss Fronia Darrah.

Essay, "Cupid," Miss Hattie Baker.

Reading, "A Song of a Shirt," Miss Florecne Trunick.

Recitation, "Joe," Miss Mary Hays.

Song, "Love's Request," Miss Ella Knapp.

Reading, "The Face Against the Pane," Miss Anna Knox.

Reading, "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," Miss Lizzie Woods.

Essay, "Footprints," Miss Louise V. Pershing.

Instrumental Duet, Mrs. Blessner and Miss Singer.

Reading, "Contentment," Miss Hettie H. McCutcheon.

Reading, "Willie's and Annie's Prayer," Miss Mary H. Pershing.

Essay, "Hypocrites," Miss Mary Hornish.

Song, "Last Rose of Summer," Miss Minnie Mapel.

Song, "Good Night My Child," Miss Lizzie Reimensneider.

It would be invidious, where all did so well, to criticise the efforts of the young ladies; yet to let the occasion pass without complimenting Miss Sue Andrerson on her excellent recitation of "The Knight and Dame" would be unjust. This young lady read with a naturalness entirely removed from the customary sing-song style so prevalent in too many of our educational institutions. Nothing in reading is more perverted than the use of the rising and falling inflection at the end of a sentence, and it is pleasing to note that the faculty of this college are endeavoring to "reform it altogether."

An instrumental solo, "Among the Pines," was noticeable as having been excellently performed by Miss Fronia Darrah.

Lovers of sweet, a very pretty song, was rendered by Miss Ella Knapp in a manner reflecting great credit upon the young lady and her instructress in vocal music.

Miss Hattie Baker read an original essay entitled "Cupid," which met the approval of all present, while the essay "Hypocrites" contained much originality and genuine good humor.

The Misses Mary and Louisa Pershing acquitted themselves creditably as, indeed, did all the performers.

It was ten o'clock when the entertainment, which was highly creditable to all concerned, and particularly enjoyable to the audience, came to a conclusion.

THE CHECK RAISERS.

Arrest of an Interesting Trio Yesterday—A Hearing and Two More Added to the Population of the County Jail.

Our telegraphic columns, yesterday, contained the full particulars of the arrest, in Baltimore, of Henry C. Conegys, James S. Ludwig and Dr. S. Leroy Swonstadt, as the individuals who have been gaining a livelihood by swindling banks in sundry parts of the country by means of bogus checks. Conegys was identified in Baltimore the other day by Cashier King, of the Fort Pitt Bank, as the person who had obtained $2,400 from that bank on a check raised from $24. Messrs. Pearson, West and Smith, Baltimore detectives, had been watching the operations of Conegys and his gang for some time, and eventually dropped on them as previously stated. The parties arrived about three o'clock yesterday, and soon after Conegys and Ludwig had a hearing before Alderman Neubert, on information made before that magistrate by Mr. King. The affidavits of this gentleman sets forth that on the 6th of November last Henry C. Conegys had presented at the Fort Pitt Bank a check calling for $2,400, which was paid. The check had been drawn by Daniel Wallace, to the order of Jane Ann White, and had originally, it appeared, called for but $24.50. From this figure it had been "raised" to $2,400; the check changed from October 30th to November 6th, and the check altered so as to be made payable to Amos White or bearer. The information charged Conegys with presenting this check, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud the bank, and Ludwig was charged with aiding and abetting in the transaction.

Mr. Brown and District Attorney Bayne represented the prosecution, while Messrs. C. C. Smith, Esq., of Harrisburg, and John Robb, Esq., of this city, appeared for the accused.

Mr. King, testified that he had identified Conegys on Baltimore bank, in the Monumental City, as the man who had presented the check at the Fort Pitt Bank, in November last, and to whom he had paid the amount, $2,400. He also identified to the fact that the "raising" of the check could be proven. When the check had been presented at the bank, at first he had suspected that all was not right, but glancing at the bearer of it, and noticing that he was an uncommonly fine looking man, he had paid over the money without making any objection.

Messrs. Pearson and White testified that they in connection with Officer Smith, had arrested the party in Baltimore after being on their track for some months. A couple of letters were also found on one of the men, which notified the parties that a quantity of wheat had been shipped to them in Baltimore, and that they had fifty days to draw the money. Accepted and filed.

The next case taken up was that of G. K. Flowers, administrator of the estate of James Oliver vs. George F. Denniston. This is an action on judgment. Verdict for plaintiffs, subject to the decision of the Court on questions of law reserved.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The same cases are still on trial in this Court —the suit of Judge Stowe against Jarrard and O'Neill vs. Ohio Township Trust Company in Judge Sterrett's.

A Pleasant Affair.

On Thursday evening over two hundred persons, composed of members of the different evangelical churches of the place, assembled at the residence of Captain John A. Wood, Temperanceville, the object of the meeting being to make a donation to the Rev. R. T. Miller, pastor of the Temperanceville M. E. Church. At six o'clock the guests began to gather, and were as they came, at once made to feel perfectly at home by the genial courteous hospitality of Captain Wood and his accomplished family. From the hour they began to enter until nine o'clock, supper was being elegantly served in the dining room, under the excellent management of an efficient and tasteful committee of ladies, who did their part in a style most satisfactory to all. At the close of the excellent vocal and instrumental music was being discoursed in the parlors by accomplished performers, under the special direction of the genial host, Captain John W Wood. The supper ended, all were invited to appear in the parlors, by Mr. L. S. Jack, who, presiding, announced the singing of a hymn, after which Rev. E. R. Donahoo, Presbyterian minister, after which Rev. G. A. Robinson, United Presbyterian minister, arose and in an exceedingly neat and appropriate address, presented the very handsome sum of three hundred dollars in gold to Rev. R. T. Miller, who received it with a feeling response. The meeting then followed mutual and hearty expressions of the good will which so delightfully exists among all Christian people of the place, music all the while enlivening the friendly gathering.

Probably Fatal.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Bradley was walking along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad near its intersection by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Liberty street, when he was run down by a freight train approaching the latter road. The man had his right leg and arm completely severed from his body. He was conveyed to the Sheridan House. Although life had not yet departed, it is not thought by Dr. Rhodes, his attending physician, that he could survive during the night.

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AMONG those killed by the accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was Charles Timmons, an engineer, of Pittsburgh.

REV. VAN DE MARK'S subjects for to-morrow, A. M., "Spiritual Impressions;" P. M., "Sunshine and Tempest."

MR. THOMAS H. DENMEAD, for fifteen years master machinist on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway system, died at Indianapolis on the 30th ult., aged 54 years.

MARIA MORROW yesterday filed a petition in divorce against Thomas Morrow. The parties were married in 1869, and the grounds alleged are cruel and barbarous treatment. Subpœna awarded.

THE Rev. John Gailey, pastor elect of the Fourth U. P. church of this city, will preach under the auspices of the Eleventh ward Mission, to-morrow evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

A VERY beautiful piece of sheet music, "Out of the Flames," an incident of the Chicago fire, published by Bissell & Mink, No. 72 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, has just been issued. The words and music are by S. Bissell, of this city, and are very creditable productions.

YESTERDAY Madison Bailey, of Soho, made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging John Kearney with cruelty to animals. He owned a horse which he had worked almost to death and then turned out to shift for itself. He was found guilty and fined one dollar and costs.

MR. H. C. BUHOUP, Secretary of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, returns under oath to Controller McCowan the regular monthly profits and cars run during 1871, which shows the net profits to have been $50,735 42, and the amount due the city, $3,396 78. From the other roads, previously reported, $845 09 were received, making the total amount, $4,180 37.

TO-DAY we are called upon to announce the decease of John B. McFadden, formerly Street Commissioner and lately Assistant Officer to the Board of Health, which melancholy event occurred at three o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a well known citizen and greatly respected. His loss will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. The remains will be conveyed to the cemetry at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

MR. JAMES HUNTER, who, as reporter for the COMMERCIAL of the live stock markets at East Liberty and Allegheny, performs his duty so acceptably, has given additional proof of his sound judgment and vigilance by presenting to our particular notice and use a three rib cut of the finest bullock ever brought to this market, it being no more nor less than the animal weight 2,580 pounds—which took the grand premium at the Licking county (Ohio) Fair. It was butchered by Mr. Peter Farley, whose name is familiar to visitors of the Allegheny market, and who will offer it for sale this evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Yesterday morning the first case taken up was that of Cornelius Roddy vs. James Hudspeth. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained. The parties reside at West Elizabeth, and it was alleged that Hudspeth struck Roddy on the eye with a beer glass and destroyed the sight by the blow. A verdict of $1,500 was rendered for plaintiff.

The next case taken up was that of G. K. Flowers, administrator of the estate of James Oliver vs. George F. Denniston. This is an action on judgment. Verdict for plaintiffs, subject to the decision of the Court on questions of law reserved.

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